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accomplished their purpose of making it an up-to-date supplement to Volume I. There is no new text, except in those cases where there has been a new development of the law by judicial decision, statute or Land Office Regulation. On the other hand, there are more cases discussed elucidating the principles set forth in Volume I. The appendix covers the new federal laws and Land Office Regulations enacted since 1897.

The mechanical features of both volumes are poor. The paper appears to be of an inferior quality and in places the type has failed to leave a distinct impression. This is unfortunate in so able a work.

H. A. S.

PERRY ON TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged by EDWIN A. HOWES, JR., in two volumes. Volume I, pp. i-xxvii, 1-774. Volume II, pp. i-xviii, 775-1642. Boston, 1911.

The time is ripe for the preparation of a treatise on the law of Trusts, which shall embody in some measure the results reached by the scientific investigation of equity principles which has been carried on during the past twenty years. Such a work would be representative of the development of the subject, by Langdell, Ames, Maitland and many others who have contributed to the modern method of study and investigation of legal problems on rational and scientific lines, eliminating from them much of their mystery and artificiality. When such a work does appear it will be something more than a digest of cases illustrative of rules arranged and classified upon an archaic system. It will brush aside mere rules and forms, and search for the principles of the law. Antiquated fictions and hoary maxims will be subordinated to substance and the whole subject will be developed with some reference to historical perspective. The modern method of investigating legal problems is producing its results at the Bar and its effects are becoming evident in the reports, but it has been singularly unproductive of scientific law books. Its fruition in legal publications which are something more than digests or summaries cannot be long deferred, and the signs are not wanting that the next twenty years will be a period of great productivity of legal literature more representative of modern legal thought.

Until this happy day arrives "Perry on Trusts and Trustees" will continue as it has been for forty years past, the standard treatise on the subject of the law of trusts. It is an admirable collection of rules which govern or are supposed to govern courts of equity in dealing with trusts, and it is a mine of authorities for student and practitioner as well. But no one familiar with the subject supposes that it interprets the law, and the rules and principles of equity as they are now understood by practically every lawyer trained in a modern university law school, nor can that be expected until the book is re-written in the light of more recent study and experience. Conceding this, the work is fortunate in its annotator. Without attempting to re-write the text, he has added about 2,700 new cases to the notes and has re-written the notes to the fifth edition. To these he has made many valuable additions, with just appreciation of what may be called the more modern view of equity. Thus revised, the work will be a valuable aid to the practitioner who has been rightly trained and will be of some service to the student who is studying under proper guidance.

H. F. S.